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Hats Worth Small Fortunes.

Hats were designed primarily by the ancient peoples for protection, and through the evolution of the centuries new generations have failed to improve upon the ancient types that exist in various climates to prevent exposure either to extreme heat or cold. The sub-arctic people from the frozen tundras wear a snugly-fitting bonnet with earflaps. In India the turban is worn to protect the head against excessive heat, says Asia Magazine. These turbans are made from cloth, 20 to 40 feet long, and wound about the head in endless variety, according to rank and taste. The natives of the Philippines and the South Sea Islands wear large sun hats, usually made of palm leaves. In China, in addition to the large, peaked coiffe hat, one finds a hat which is emblematic of rank. The social position of a Manchu woman can always be determined by the ornaments on her bonnet, often consisting of precious jewels. Some of these hats cost as much as \$10,000. In various climates and countries natives utilize ornaments they secure from birds and game to make their hats attractive.

Old Japan Disappearing.

Japan is so fast adapting and adopting not only western customs and manners, but western architecture, as well, but the traveler, who wishes to see anything Japanese must get out of the cities and off the beaten track. Standing on the Giza, Tokio's main thoroughfare, the stranger will be amazed at the variety of fashions that will pass along before him. A gentleman in evening dress is followed by another who wears a frock coat and bowler hat, and by still another robed in native haori and hakama, canopied by a top hat, and sporting an expensive cane or umbrella. Behind these strolls along a man in overalls, followed by one in a yet more mongrel costume—a suit of white cotton underwear, over which is a cotton kimono and no shirt. All this is immensely comical, but the Japanese take it as a matter of course. The Japanese women, however, are free from these Eurasian indiscretions in dress and habit, preserving as yet their graceful native costumes.

A Tonic For Women

"I was hardly able to drag, I was so weakened," writes Mrs. W. F. Ray, of Easley, S. C. "The doctor treated me for about two months, still I didn't get any better. I had a large family and felt I surely must do something to enable me to take care of my little ones. I had heard of

CARDUI The Woman's Tonic

"I decided to try it," continues Mrs. Ray. "I took eight bottles in all. I regained my strength and have had no more trouble with womanly weakness. I have ten children and am able to do all my housework and a lot outdoors. I can sure recommend Cardui."

Take Cardui today. It may be just what you need.
At all druggists.

B. 6

WAR ON RODENTS

Good Work Done by United States Biological Survey.

Stockmen of the West Apparently Do Not Realize the Enormous Loss Caused by the Activity of the Little Pests.

The great gray wolf has slain his thousands, but the prairie dog has slain his tens of thousands. Thus might the story of Saul and David be paraphrased on the great open ranges of the West, where there is no home-ward lea for the lowing herds and where the sheep are not gathered at twilight into the sheepfold.

There was a time, now happily fading into the dim past, when predatory animals destroyed live stock to the value of \$20,000,000 a year, but every year, down to the present time, rodents destroy on these same ranges forage that would be worth \$150,000,000 a year as pasture for cattle and sheep—a destruction of that much potential live stock value. These figures were brought out by the United States biological survey recently. The purpose of the comparison, primarily, was to convince live stock men of the range country of the necessity of closer and more active co-operation with the government in the destruction of such rodents as the prairie dog, the ground squirrel, the jack rabbit and the pocket gopher.

It is estimated that each wolf on the range destroys not less than \$1,000 worth of stock each year, and these 2,000 wolves, if they had not been destroyed would mean a loss of not less than \$2,000,000 to the stockmen annually. Other great stock loss would have been caused by the 240 mountain lions and great numbers of other predatory animals that have been killed. All this saving is perfectly apparent to the stockmen and they have not stinted money in aiding the work. States, communities and associations of individuals have made liberal appropriations to supplement those made by the federal government.

But the losses from rodents, great as they are, have never been so strikingly apparent. The rodent is individually insignificant and comparatively few stockmen realize the value of the forage destroyed by the multiplied millions of them. The prairie dog alone occupies more than 100,000,000 acres of the best range land in the Rocky mountain region, and his range is overlapped in places by the ground squirrel, gopher and rabbit. The prairie dog destroys from 10 to 75 per cent of the grass in any territory it occupies. It has been estimated by experts that the ranges of New Mexico would support 400,000 more cattle or 1,500,000 more sheep than at present if the prairie-dog pest could be altogether removed.

One of the simplest methods used by the biological survey to destroy rodents is to mix a strychnine paste with oats or other grain and spread the mixture in the neighborhood of their holes, or in places where they are in the habit of feeding. Of course suitable precautions must be taken to see that cattle and other stock do not get any of the poisoned grain. Using this method, one man in Arizona treated in one day 320 acres. Eighty quarts of poisoned oats were used, the total cost, including labor, being \$9.79. As a result of this, 1,650 dead prairie dogs were collected from this area, but the number killed undoubtedly was much larger, since a large proportion of the animals die in the burrows.—Robert H. Moulton, in Pennsylvania Grit.

French Potash.

With one exception all potash mines in Alsace were owned and operated by German companies before the war. Until the Alsatian mines passed under French control the German government regulated the sale of potash from them and from the German mines in order to prevent overproduction and to keep prices at a uniform level. The total quantity to be sold during the year was fixed, as well as the amount to be supplied by each company. Prices were established for the various grades. During the year 1913 the German and Alsatian mines produced 11,600,000 tons of crude potash, six per cent of this amount, or approximately 696,000 tons, being the quota from the Alsatian mines. When the Germans left, some of the mines were found to be in a flooded state, and considerable pumping and repairs were necessary. Since the armistice the production has been increased by more than 300 per cent.

Where Kansas Woman Drew the Line "Incompatibility of religious temperament" was one of the reasons given for a divorce. The wife testified she didn't mind so much her husband being a Holy Roller. What she balked at was his coming in at three o'clock in the morning and saying he had been studying the Book of Revelation with a friend.—Topeka State Journal.

BEARS IN COMBAT

Savage Fight Put Up Between Two Caged Brutes.

Marvelous Strength Exhibited by Maddened Brown Bear Almost Beyond Belief, According to Witness of the Struggle.

"Once we saw Ivan fight with a bear of his own size (at that time)," writes Dr. William T. Hornaday in an article on "The Alaskan Brown Bear," published in Boys' Life. "It was a fearful sight. It came about through a mixup of cages. I cannot recall why a change was made, but at all events the female cage-mate of Admiral—another big Alaskan brown bear abiding in the adjoining cage—was temporarily shifted from him into Ivan's den."

"Admiral felt that that was not a square deal and it made him furious. At once he set to work to tear his way through the steel partition and get into Ivan's cage. I reached the scene while he was in the very act of finishing the job."

"The partition was made of flat steel bars, woven closely together in a basket pattern, and set into heavy steel frames that were bolted into place. The ends of the flat bars were fastened by bending them over while hot; and everybody was quite sure that those panels were strong enough to hold elephants."

"Admiral went to work with his great strength and his enormous claws to pull one of those woven bar panels out of its frame, and thus make a hole in the partition that would let him through. It seems impossible, but he did it! He did what a steam roller could not have done. I saw him finish tearing that steel basket out of its frame, smash it down and rush over it through the opening and into the next den."

"And then in an instant Admiral and Ivan were in combat."

"At that time those two bears were of the same size and weight, and evenly matched. They fought strictly head to head and mouth to mouth. Not once did either of the fighters swerve by a foot and expose his body to attack. Round and round they raged and the female grizzly shrank off in a corner, terrified. Presently the two fighters reared on their hind legs, each holding the other by a cheek, and in silence they waltzed and chewed."

"And then the keepers had their chance. Carrying their arms full of hickory pick handles, each one weighing about five pounds, they slipped in at the front gate and took positions. They yelled at those bears as if they meant to tear them to pieces, and they slammed those pick handles into them until they won. The hickory hurricane was too much to endure and the bears let go and fell apart. Then all attention—and pick handles—was concentrated on Admiral, who soon retired through the hole he had made into his own den, and the fight was over."

"A House of Gold."

A house of gold really exists. It stands in a little place called Rosamond, on the Mohave desert in California, as a sort of monument to an old miner who "struck it rich." His gold properties were in the vicinity of Rosamond, which years ago gave promise of some day becoming a city, and when the miner's wealth accumulated he determined to do something nice for the place, so he reared this structure of rock and put in the entire front of gold ore from his discoveries. It is a large building, and of heavy construction, particularly that part made of the gold-bearing rock, which runs about \$25 to the ton in yellow metal. The mines whence this came have been worked out. It is not unlikely that some day, when the building is razed, the rock will be milled and the gold extracted, and it may yield a large amount, because some very rich streaks were encountered, and part of this rock undoubtedly came from these ledges.

Economy Is Foiled.

Mr. A. has a relative living in Cincinnati, whose firm deals in oil of one kind and another. Last fall Mr. A. decided he would paint his house and, thinking he would save a little money, he planned to buy the paint and the oil from the relative at the wholesale price, and to hire the painters. The paint and oil were duly ordered, but arrived too late to be used last fall, so they were stored away until spring. Recently Mr. A. hired the necessary painters, brought out the paint and oil and set them to work. Imagine his chagrin when it was discovered after the painting was completed that the oil was of the common lubricating variety. The mixture did not work, but dripped off the house like water, and now Mr. A. has workers busy burning the paint off. The contracting painter will buy both paint and oil for the new coats.

HONORS WENT TO RABBI WISE

Jewish Scholar's Story Considered Bettered That Related by His Christian Fellow Guest.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, head of New York Free synagogue, rose to emergency the other night with a example of the quiet humor which was characteristic of his father, founder of the Hebrew Union college of Cincinnati. It was at a dinner the residence of J. P. Morgan. T. guests included men of prominence various fields of public endeavor. T. affair was quite informal, and the dresses were appropriate to this atmosphere.

References to the influence of the Jew in New York life had elicited varied comment, when one of the guests told a story. "I dreamed," said he, "and went across the Styx. St. Peter met me on the river bank and asked me if I would prefer the Christian heaven or the Hebrew heaven. I told him I'd look them both over and decide. He asked me what I would see first. I said I'd see the Hebrew heaven first, so he led me. I. Everybody was talking business. I told St. Peter I'd have to ask him to take me to the Christian heaven. 'This one is just like New York,' said."

When this story had received its meed of mild laughter, Rabbi Wise rose to speak. "It is something of coincidence, no doubt," said he, "I should have had a dream very similar to the one that has just been described, but, nevertheless, you may be interested to hear about it. I dreamed I died and went to the land of the hereafter. St. Peter met me, just as he did the previous speaker, with request to know whether I would prefer the Hebrew heaven or the Christian heaven. I asked if I might see both of them before I decided."

"Of course," he replied, "which will you see first?"

"I told him that I had come a great deal into contact with Christians during my career on earth and that I would like to see the Christian heaven first. He took me there, but I remained a moment. There wasn't one there."—New York Correspondence in Cincinnati Times-Star.

All Pages at Right.

Why not print all books in such way that every page is a right-hand page? asks Dr. I. Winslow of Boston, who claims a patent for his conception of how to do it. He holds that if one has to read pages on one side of a book only this will be held more easily, the eyes will not wander, there will be no necessity for changing the position of the head and neck. This reading, especially of big heavy volumes, will be less fatiguing, not only to the eyes, head and neck, but also to the arms and hands.

Mr. Winslow's idea is to print a book so that you read straight ahead from right-hand page to right-hand page, these being numbered consecutively; then, when you have read through to the last right hand page, you turn the book upside down and continue reading as before, what in ordinary books are left hand pages now being right-hand pages. This, of course, involves printing all left hand pages upside down and numbering them consecutively from the back of the book. This would easily be arranged by the printer in laying out the forms, though to get the pagination of a large book correct would require some nice calculation on the printer's part.

Flag Stayed Right There.

Court etiquette among the reigning families of Europe is not to be lightly considered, and so the story of how the stubbornness of an American doughboy upset an age-old rule of the royal house of Roumania is of more than usual interest.

Some time ago Queen Marie of Roumania accepted an invitation to ride in an American official army car. When the car arrived at the palace gates, the queen at once noted that an American flag flew from the radiator. Before entering the car she requested that the flag be removed, explaining that royal etiquette prevented her riding behind any flag save that of her own country.

Opposition arose immediately. The chauffeur, an American doughboy, announced politely, but none the less firmly, that when the flag came down he came down also, and some one else would have to drive the car. The queen, who, by the way, is a granddaughter of the late Queen Victoria of England, graciously conceded the point and the party proceeded on their way.

Darwin's If.

If I had to live my life again, I would have made a rule to read some poetry and listen to some music at least once every week; for perhaps the parts of my brain now atrophied would thus have been kept active through use. The loss of these tastes is a loss of happiness, and may possibly be injurious to the intellect, and more probably to the moral character, by enfeebling the emotional part of our nature.—Charles Darwin.

IS RECORD BIBLE.

Volume Now Nearing Completion in England.

By far the Largest Volume Has Ever Been Completed—Definite Purpose in Its Production.

Bible plans for 1921 center production of the world's notes the Portland Ore. work have already been on it. Many weeks more for its completion. Al- being, the frame of the great being. Six stout hempen thicker than the ordinary are its backbone. Four of into millboards half an as a foundation for the being. The back of the is covered with twine round the six stout hempen ropes in the old

sense the biggest Bible is be the finest example of that England can pro-

Produce the biggest Bible? to this question was given

"Crusade" as follows: Bible is intended to rivet on the primary im- the Bible as the fountain of all truth. As this unique is magnified in size above all others, so the grandeur of the to be magnified in value of all other books."

of the great Bible is that written entirely by hand, in three verses of the text both of them before I decided.

"Of course," he replied, "which will you see first?"

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